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DPRK Goes into Nationwide Mourning

President KIM IL SUNG Attending TITO's Funeral

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea went into a nationwide mourning until May 10, 1980, over the passing away of Yugoslavian President Josip Broz Tito, who died from an illness on May 4, 1980.

President Kim Il Sung left Pyongyang by special plane and arrived in Yugoslavia on May 7 to attend the funeral service of President Tito. He laid a wreath before the casket of President Tito.

President Kim Il Sung led a DPRK state and party delegation consisting of O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of People's Armed Forces; Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the WPK; and Ho Dam, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the CC of the WPK and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister.

Prior to his departure for Yugoslavia, President Kim Il Sung called on May 6 at the Yugoslavian Embassy in Pyongyang and expressed deep condolences. A wreath sent by President Kim Il Sung was placed beneath the President Tito's portrait.

President Kim Il Sung also sent a telegram of condolence to Lazar Kolisevski, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and Stevan Doroajski, President of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, while Premier Li Jong Ok sent a telegram of condolence to Veselin Djuranovic, President of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY.

Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) also sent a a condolence telegram to Lazar Kolisevski, Yugoslavian President of the Presidency.

President Kim Il Sung on May 6 called at the Yugoslavian Embassy in Pyongyang and expressed deep condolences over the passing away of President Josip Broz Tito. (KCNA Radiophoto)

Condolences Sent

The telegram of President Kim Il Sung reads:

I heard with deep grief that Comrade Josip Broz Tito, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, passed away.

At this moment of sorrow over the loss of Comrade Tito, an outstanding political figure and our close friend, I offer deep condolences on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people and in my own to you and, through you, to the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the entire Yugoslav people and the bereft family of the deceased.

Comrade Josip Broz Tito was the outstanding national hero of the Yugoslav people who had devotedly fought for the revolutionary cause of the working class and for the freedom and liberation of the people from his youth, one of the founders of the non-aligned movement, a powerful political force of our time, and a prominent figure of the international communist and working class movements.

Comrade Tito led the Yugoslav people's liberation war to a great victory by organising and guiding the arduous armed struggle against the Hitler fascists in the most difficult period of World War II.

After liberation Comrade Tito paved the road of socialist construction on the basis of self-management, firmly building up the League of Communists of Yugoslavia into a vanguard detachment of the Yugoslav working class, a guiding force of the people, and achieving the complete equality and unity of different nationalities in the country, and performed imperishable exploits in converting Yugoslavia into an independent and prospering socialist state.

Comrade Tito greatly enhanced the international prestige of Yugoslavia by conducting energetic activities as a fighter for sovereignty, independence, peace and socialism in the international arena and made a great contribution to the struggle for developing and strengthening the non-aligned movement and the international working class movement, defending world peace and establishing equitable international relations.

The revolutionary exploits performed by Comrade Tito through all his life as the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people hold the most brilliant place in the history of the Yugoslav people.

As a close friend of the Korean people, Comrade Josip Broz Tito always extended full support to and firm solidarity with the just struggle of our people for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and performed distinguished feats in consolidating and developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of our two countries forged through the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist armed struggle into excellent relations as they are today.

The passing away of Comrade Josip Broz Tito is a big loss not only to the Yugoslav people but also to the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the peaceloving people of the world.

Though Comrade Josip Broz Tito passed away, the precious exploits achieved by him for the world progressive people's sacred common cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism will remain for ever in the hearts of the Yugoslav people and the Korean people, and the world peaceloving people.

Joint Decision

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a joint decision on the passing away of Yugoslavian President Josip Broz Tito, KCNA reported.

It says as follows:

The passing away of Comrade Josip Broz Tito is a big loss not only to the Yugoslav people but also to the peoples of the non-aligned countries and the peaceloving people of the world.

The Korean people are in deep grief over the passing away of Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

1. To express deep mourning over the passing away of Comrade Josip Broz Tito, the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committe of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea decide to set a period from the day of his death to May 10, 1980, as a period of national mourning.

2. During the period of national mourning all the organs, factories, enterprises, schools, residential quarters and rural houses will hoist flags at half-mast.

3. On May 6, 1980, the day of memorial service for the late Comrade Josip Broz Tito, and on May 8, 1980, the day of his funeral service, songs and dances will be prohibited and mourning broadcasting be aired throughout the country.

Tribute to Tito's Achievements

The world is now mourning over the death of President Josip Broz Tito, the Yugoslav people's outstanding national hero and preeminent leader. Despite the world's wishes for his recovery, Mr. Tito died on May 4.

President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, visited on May 6 the Yugoslav Embassy in Pyongyang and expressed deep condolences. President Kim Il Sung left Pyongyang by air and arrived in Belgrade on May 7. He immediately laid a wreath at the casket of the late President as he lies in state at the Parliament building. The Korean people are grieved by the death of the illustrious leader of their ally.

President Tito was born into a poor peasant in Croatia on May 7, 1892. In the teens, he joined the international working-class movement. In 1941 he organized an anti-German partisan struggle, leading the armed liberation struggle to victory. In September, 1945, he founded the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and since then, he led it as its outstanding leader. He was one of the founders and key leaders of the nonalignment movement initiated in September, 1961. He made great contributions to the peace of the world and the progress of the Third World.

President Tito remained an intimate friend of the Korean people. At the invitation of President Kim Il Sung visited Yugoslavia in June, 1975. President Tito visited the DPRK in August, 1977. President Kim Il Sung, on a visit to Yugoslavia, said:

"The peoples of Korea and Yugoslavia have shining revolutionary traditions of anti-imperialist and anti-fascist armed struggles they waged in the past and have established close ties of friendship on the same road of the cause of the world working class.

"The relations of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples have entered a new age of efflorescence in the recent years, reflecting the present stage of the development of the international communist movement in which independence is demanded and the common desire of the Third World which has made its appearance in the international arena."

Both President Kim Il Sung and President Tito, geographically separated across the globe, won their respective anti-imperialist, anti-fascist armed struggles, established the revolutionary traditions of national independence and sovereignty, and are fraternal heroes and comrades.

The loss of President Tito, leader of the nonalignment movement, is grievous. The late President is reported to have made many important policy decisions which determine the destiny of his beloved Yugoslavia. He asked for the burial of his body in the garden of his private residence. In that garden, the hero pondered numerous policy decisions which carried profound implications for the nonalignment movement and world peace. The garden is full of memories indeed. The world's peoples, in particular, the Third World peoples committed to national independence, should inherit fully the spirit of the nonalignment movement with which the life of the late President glittered. By so doing, they will be able to fill the garden with blooming flowers where he is laid to rest. It is a fine way of paying homage to him.

Today, the nonalignment movement is a main force of anti-imperialism, peace and independence.

Since its inception, the nonalignment movement has opposed military blocks centering on big countries and advocated anti-imperialism and independence. With its growth and development, imperialism, neo and old colonialism, and racialism, and other forms of dominationism, overtly tried to split, weaken and drag part of it into their orbit. It is fully likely that the death of a key nonalignment leader will prompt such splittists to intensify their sabotage. At this juncture, it is imperative for nonaligned countries to adhere to the long-standing ideals of nonalignment, maintain their independence, form a broader-based united front on the principle of noninterference in each other's affairs, and continue the resistance to any attempt of dominationism to split, undermine, and conquer them.

The nonaligned countries should remain wary of the crafty and clever aggressive moves of dominationism. In March last, New Delhi was the scene of an UNITAR-organized international conference where warnings were sounded against new forms of infiltration from dominationists different from those of colonialists, old and new. What is most important is for the nonaligned countries to resist all kinds of overt and covert dominationist attempts and achieve unity.

This is an urgent task confronting the nonaligned countries, now that the brilliant leader of the nonalignment movement is gone.

Effigies of Chon Du Hwan, Sin Hyon Hwak, Choi Gyu Ha Burnt, S. Korean Students Demand Abolition of "Martial Law" and "Yusin"

In parallel with the expanding workers' struggle, the south Korean student movement is now escalating from on-campus actions into an anti-martial law, anti-*yusin* system struggles with their demands taken, to the streets. The campaign is spreading nationwide from Seoul to local areas. The Pusan-Masan like situation is now reminiscent of the eve of the April 19 Popular Uprising. What were new are: the burning of the writings of Pak Jung Hi and the effigy of Gen. Chon Du Hwan, KCIA acting director, the CIC commander, and the military strongman, and street-to-street warfare-like battles with riot police.

Strikes of the Tongwon Coal Mine and Tongguk Steel Co., Ltd. escalated into riots. Students rose in struggles at Seoul, Koryo, Yonse, Sung Kyun Kwan and other local universities. Their unhesitating anti-"government" political slogans include: "the abolition of martial law," "the resignation of *yusin* remnant forces," and "the prevention of constitutional revision on the initiative of the government." Even Gen Chon Du Hwan, the new KCIA director who is also the CIC commander, is being denounced as a "*yusin* supporter."

On May 1, more than 1,500 students of Seoul National University including 300 students who were once ousted from campus on charges of resistance against *yusin* system and recently rehabilitated, held a "meeting to denounce political situation." They waged a demonstration, demanding the abolition of "martial law" and guarantee of "three labour rights."

On the afternoon of May 2 a large-scale anti-"government" rally titled "the meeting of accelerating democratisation" was held at the same university at the initiative of the General Council of Students. Present there were 12,000 students including 500 students of its agricultural college in Suwon. The rally held in the foreground of the university library denounced the authorities' suppressive attitude against students and workers. The following demands were made public.

(1) the immediate abolition of "martial law," (2) the thorough prevention of "constitutional revision under the leadership of the government," (3) the demolition of the fraudulent "security" theory on the maintenance of the "regime", (4) the banishment of *yusin* remnant forces including "premier" Sin Hyong Hwak and Chon Du Hwan, the KCIA director and the CIC commander, and (5) guarantee of three labour rights.

A particularly defiant attitude was revealed when the students branded Chon Du Hwan as the leader of *yusin* remnants and burnt his effigy. The students decided to continue to hold campus meetings and demonstrations, starting out the period from May 2 to 13 as a week of "a democratisation struggle."

More than 5,000 students of Seoul University, who sat in through the night of May 2, held a general meeting and demonstration again on May 3, and burnt the writings of Pak Jung Hi to show their firm determination to liquidate the *yusin* system. More than 500 postgraduates also took part.

On May 4 they waged a rally and demonstration and demanded the abolition of "martial law" by May 15 and denounced the government interference with "constitutional revision." They made a notice that they will wage a larger-scale anti-government resistance action on coming May 15 unless their demands were met.

Effigies of the three *yusin* leaders, Chon Du Hwan, Sin Hyon Hwak and Choi Gyu Ha were on May 6 burned during a rally at Seoul's Yonse University where some 8,000 students demanded that martial law be lifted immediately and democratic reforms carried out.

The Yonse students echoed demands by students at Seoul National University on May 3 that martial law be lifted by May 14, or they said they would take to the streets.

The Yonse students held the campus rally after three-day annual campus festival planned to begin on May 6 was canceled.

It followed demonstrations at five major universities in Seoul and two provincial capitals where thousands of rock-throwing students fought with riot police, causing injuries to about 150 students policemen.

At Chonbuk University in Chonju, 200 km southwest of Seoul, about 3,000 students continued a campus demonstration demanding the release of seven students held by police after earlier demonstrations.

More than 5,000 students of Yonse University in Seoul on May 6 burnt the effigies of Choi Gyu Ha, Sin Hyon Hwak and Chon Du Hwan, "yusin" supporters.

Kim Dae Jung, Yun Po Son Demand Ouster of Chon Du Hwan and Sin Hyon Hwak

The Central Committee of the "National Alliance for Democracy and National Unification" led by Kim Dae Jung, former south Korean "presidential" candidate and former "president" Yun Po Son, issued a "national declaration for accelerating democratization", getting into step with the widespread student struggles. The declaration openly demanded the resignation of Chon Du Hwan, the KCIA director and the CIC commander and "premier" Sin Hyon Hwak, and supported the powerful struggle of students. The declaration also demanded the dissolution of *yusinghoe* and a rubber-stamp body for "presidential" election, "the national conference for unification."

The declaration pointed out the reasons for demanding their resignation as follows:

Chon Du Hwan illegally held an additional position of the acting director of the KCIA, is openly involved in politics and downgraded the pride and honour of the state and the army.

"Premier" Sin Hyon Hwak is trying to made "constitutional revision" on the initiative of *yusin* "regime", by beautifying *yusin* system, officially saying that his "regime" is taking a neutral attitude as a transitional one.

Long Live Korean-Yugoslav Friendship and Solidarity!

▲ President Kim Il Sung visited Yugoslavia at the invitation of President Josip Broz Tito from June 5 to 9, 1975. During his stay in Yugoslavia, talks were held between the two Presidents and a joint communique adopted. Photo: President Kim Il Sung and President Tito having talks at the Presidential Summer Palace in Brdo

◀ President Josip Broz Tito visited the DPRK in 1977. He stayed there between August 24 and 30. He fully supported the DPRK's reunification policy in his talks with President Kim Il Sung. The DPRK President awarded President Tito the Title of Hero of the DPRK and President Kim Il Sung was awarded "Order of the Yugoslav Great Star" from the Yugoslav President. Photo: President Kim Il Sung and President Josip Broz Tito raising high their firmly clasped hands at the Pyongyang mass meeting held to welcome the Yugoslav President

For Freedom and Liberation (10)

(Gist)

A Bowl of Parched-Rice Powder

— *By Baek Hak Rim* —

Whenever I recall the arduous march in the winter of 1938, many unforgettable memories come flooding back on me. I want to tell you a story that to this day touches my heart.

Food Rations Run Out

Early in December that year, our unit of the People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of Comrade Kim Il Sung left Mengchiang for the Changpai area to operate in the border areas within the homeland.

The enemy spotted our movement, and sent out thousands of troops to destroy us.

Our march truly faced untold difficulties.

It was snowing thick and fast. We had to fight through waist-deep snow and thick forests for some thousand *ri*. Every day we fought the enemy who followed us obstinately.

In spite of repeated defeats the enemy still came on.

The main object of the enemy's "punitive operation" was to "wipe out" the Headquarters of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. So heedless of sacrifices the enemy pressed on.

We kept on marching under these conditions for nearly a month, and our provisions were running out. So our march became still more arduous.

Conditions were certainly difficult—the enemy close on our heels, the path rough and, to top it all, provisions ran out. It was difficult for all the unit to move in the same direction, so in the vicinity of Chitaokou, Changpai county, Comrade Commander divided the unit and set the guerillas on three different courses.

Fighting fierce battles one after another with the ground "punitive force" and the air corps of the enemy, we continued, on our way to the border.

To try to meet the food crisis, the Comrade Commander ordered Guards Company Commander O Baek Ryong to go and procure provisions.

With a number of men, Comrade O Baek Ryong made an assault on a lumber station in Chitaokou owned by Japanese imperialists who sweated the workers, and returned with some ten head horses as booty.

We had no time to roast the horseflesh, so we ate it raw while marching on through the snow. Needless to say, we had no salt; it had run out.

In four or five days the horseflesh was finished.

At that time Comrade Kim Bong Sok and Ji Bong Son were working with me as orderlies at Headquarters. Comrade Kim Bong Sok, senior orderly, fumbled in our knapsacks and go together the parched-rice powder kept for emergency rations. There was roughly a bowlful left, in all.

To us orderlies it was tormenting above all else that we could not serve the Comrade Commander with meals; needless to say we ourselves were going hungry.

It was one morning on the march. When we stopped for a short rest we offered the parched-rice powder from our knapsacks to the Comrade Commander.

He glanced round at us without a word, and then called Comrade Ji Bong Son, the youngest orderly, to him and gave him the parched-rice powder. With the powder in his hand, Comrade Bong Son was quite perplexed and stood there, not knowing what to do. Tears filled his eyes. Patting the young orderly on the head, the Comrade Commander urged him to take it without worrying about him, and left the place.

Comrade Bong Son did not eat the rice powder but gave it to me. So at last the bowlful of rice powder was back in my knapsack.

Sharing a Little Rice Powder With Guerillas

The march continued. We were forcing our way forward, thousands of enemy troops close on our heels, when there came a report that hundreds of the enemy were in front of us. The situation was really critical. The Comrade Commander stopped and, after surveying the lay of the land through his field glasses, gave orders that a detachment of several men should march onward and the main unit veer off, erasing their footprints. Then, after some distance, the detachment too bore away from the course just as the main unit had done and re-joined them. So we got out of the critical situation again.

After the day-long march we made camp toward evening. That day, too, we were out of provisions again and melted snow over a fire and drank it. After discussion, we orderlies agreed to offer the parched-rice powder to the Comrade Commander once again and press him to take it.

We divided the bowlful of parched-rice powder into halves and produced one of them before the Comrade Commander, keeping the other half for his next meal.

The Comrade Commander looked at us in silence. His countenance, too, suggested hunger, but his eyes were as soft and radiant as usual.

He seemed to guess that we were offering him exclusively the last bit of rice powder.

"How many meals have you skipped?" he asked.

"Comrade Commander!" we answered in unison. "We have had our portions already. Only you haven't had yours yet."

"Well, you mean I should eat it alone? ...And is there no more of it left?" asked he again with a smile on his face.

"No more left," answered we.

"Now let me see your knapsacks," he said.

He looked into our knapsacks one by one. First he examined Comrade Kim Bong Sok's and Ji Bong Son's but found no rice powder there. Now it was my turn. My heart thumped. I could not but produce the rest of the rice powder from deep in my knapsack.

"You told a lie!" The Comrade Commander burst out laughing looking at me.

The Comrade Commander spread a sheet of newspaper and poured the rice powder on it. Then he invited us to sit around it. We hesitated exchanging embarrassed looks.

If this rice powder was to be eaten by us, nothing would be left for his next meal. We were really at a loss what to do.

Seeing us hesitate the Comrade Commander took us by the hand and sat us down. There was no help for it but to sit around the bowlful of rice powder.

"Imagine this is one *mal* (one *mal* equals 15.88g.) of rice powder and you will feel satisfied" said he, "Come along, take it." With this, he made a paper spoon and began to portion out the rice powder to us.

Without caring about his own share, he served it all to us. We took some from our portions and put it back before him. But he returned it to us again.

We could not decline any more, so we received it as he gave it to us. So in the end the Comrade Commander had the least share, and then he added water to his rice powder only after we had all done so.

I was so moved that the rice powder, even mixed in the water would not pass my throat. I was not the only one: it was the same with all of us there.

He had told us to eat the bowlful of rice powder as if eating as much as one *mal*. But we realised that thousands or tens of thousands of *mal* of food could by no means equal the boundless love carried by his words.

Of course, happiness and feeling cannot be measured by any amount of material wealth. No exploiters' luxurious repast made up of all kinds of dainties could ever taste as good as that little bit of rice powder we had at that time.

That bowl of rice powder was precious food for us guerillas in the revolution; it was filled with the most valuable nutrition of the revolution, the food that the Comrade Commander used to turn us into men with the spirit of self-sacrificing service for the fatherland and the quality of deep solicitude for all.

(Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

Pyongyang Stresses Protection of Foreign Enterprises in S. Korea After Korea Reunion

Contrary to the widespread allegations, Pyongyang stresses the protection of foreign economic concerns in south Korea even after the reunification of Korea. Pyongyang commits itself to favor a thoroughly independent non-aligned reunified country.

This disclosure was revealed in interviews with Kim Yong Nam, top foreign policy maker in the Workers' Party of Korea. He is currently member of its Central Committee Political Committee and Director of its International Affairs Department. He was answering questions put by Italian reporters who accompanied the Italian Communist Party Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer.

Follow highlights of the answers:

☆

He spoke of the view and stand of the party and government on the problem of how to achieve Korea's reunification and which way Korea should take after her reunification.

Noting that the guiding idea and guiding principle of the party and government is the Juche idea, he stressed: We shape all policies only on the basis of our firm faith and base ourselves entirely on the Juche idea in settling the question of national reunification, too.

In discussing the question of Korea's reunification, two points should always be taken into consideration, he said, and pointed out: The first is the problem of our people's national character and the second a problem concerning the history of our country's division.

He went on:

As ours is a homogeneous nation which has lived together in one territory for a long historical period the national feelings for its country, its native land, are stronger than those of any other people and no force can put down the desire of our people for the reunification of the country.

He said the nature of the Korean question was fundamentally different from that of the German question.

He continued:

Germany was divided after she was defeated in invading other countries. But our country was bisected due to alien forces' occupation.

Germany ignited two world wars in one century. So, there may be a fear of a unified Germany becoming a hotbed of war menacing world peace and human welfare. But our country has never invaded other countries historically, and even if it is reunified, it will never invade or threaten other countries.

Therefore, there is no reason or ground whatsoever for our country to be divided into two. The Korean question should be discussed on the basis of the national feelings of our people aspiring after reunification by placing them above anything else.

The consistent stand of our party and government is the three principles of national reunification on solving the Korean question independently, peacefully and through great national unity, which are laid down in the 1972 north-south joint statement.

The most ideal means of solving the question of Korean reunification on these principles is to set up a unified, central government by holding general elections in the north and south on a democratic principle on condition that there is no outside interference after making all foreign troops withdraw from our country.

The most realistic and suitable method of achieving national reunification, he stressed, is to institute a north-south confederation because the deep-rooted mistrust and misunderstanding between the north and the south are very great.

He said: The north-south confederation proposed by us is aimed at solving jointly the matters of the nation's common concern by organising the supreme national commission composed of representatives of the north and the south, while leaving the different ideas and systems existing in the north and the south intact for the time being and ensuring the independent activity of the north and the south.

Referring to the question of which way our country should take after her reunification, he said: We hold that our reunified country should become a thoroughly independent and sovereign, democratic and non-aligned country under no one's domination.

After the realisation of reunification all the concessions of foreign capital in south Korea will be firmly guaranteed and we will promote economic cooperation and exchange with all countries if they will be helpful toward the construction of a new fatherland, he said.

It is because of the U.S. government that the reunification of the country, the desire of our people, has not yet been realized, he said. Giving the lie to the "threat of southward invasion" clamoured about by the United States to justify its occupation of south Korea, he pointed out that there exists in our country the "threat of northward invasion," not the "threat of southward invasion," and proved it by enumerating the facts that the United States is creating an atmosphere of tension and confrontation in Korea.

He stressed that the U.S. government must discontinue such acts and withdraw its troops from south Korea, thereby opening the way for the reunification of Korea to be achieved by the Korean people themselves.

Pointing to the relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Italian Communist Party, Kim Yong Nam said that the relations between the two parties were excellent and served as a model of relations among the communist and workers' parties.

Seoul's Inflexibility, Uncommitment Aborts 7th Contact

Seoul's inflexibility and uncommitment aborted the seventh working-level contact. No progress was made. Two sides agreed to hold the next contact on May 22.

The seventh contact between working-level delegates for arranging a contact of the premiers of the north and the south was held on May 6 in the portion of the south side in Panmunjon.

The question of the agenda of the premiers' contact was discussed this day, too.

Chief delegate of the DPRK side Hyon Jun Guk, Vice-Director of a Department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Councillor of the Administration Council, said: A close study of the agendas put forward by the two sides shows that the DPRK's agenda is far more reasonable than that of the south side.

He stated:

Firstly, it can be said that our agenda is better than that of the south side in that it is aimed at reunification so it may help toward achieving the reunification of the country at an early date.

Secondly, our side's single item agenda can be considered far more reasonable than the detailed agenda of the south side in bringing to the contact between the working-delegates to an early conclusion and effectively conducting the premiers' contact.

Answering questions raised by the chief delegate of the Pyongyang side, the south side openly asserted that its agenda is connected with the "three principles of unification" and "peace first and unification second" which had been put forward by it in pursuance of division and thereby disclosed its intention to drag on the discussion of the reunification question.

Claiming that the terms, collaboration and unity, in the agenda of the Pyongyang side is an expression not accordant with the aim and purport of the premiers' contact, the south side insisted on virtually removing the kernel of the reunification question to be dicussed in the premiers' contact. This laid new hurdles in the way of the contact.

The south side insisted on its claim that the question of "conditions" for reunification should be discussed at the premiers' contact and this should go through such "stages" as "stage of creating trust" and "stage of fixing peace."

The chief delegate of the DPRK side said: According to the "stage theory" of the south side, it is a matter of distant future for our people to live in a reunified country.

He repeatedly stressed that no process or artificial stages should be set in the agenda of the premiers' contact but it should be dealt with in a three-dimensional way in a uniform context.

The south side, while clinging to its "stage theory," went so far as to say that our proposals for reunification are infeasible and untrustworthy.

Pointing to the fact that for the fact that for independent and peaceful reunification of the country the DPRK side has put forward fair and reasonable proposals on one hundred and scores of times, the chief delegate of the DPRK side declared: If these proposals were realised, reunification would have long been achieved.

The two sides agreed to have the contact on May 22 at the Panmungak Pavilion in the portion of the DPRK side in Panmunjom.

Plight of S. Korean Workers

The recent coal miners riot in Sabok city, Kangwon Province is a visible part of an iceberg-like pent-up resentment among the south Korean workers against the *yusin*-led regime's export-first high growth policy which has sacrificed them. Their plight is clear: the low wages, a constant threat of layoffs and hazardous working conditions.

For the past 20 years, the south Korean working people have made an "absolute" contribution to the so-called high economic growth which was once publicized as a "miracle of the River Han", being taken in by a honeyed words that they are "soldiers of industry".

The resentment at such plight is shared by the broad masses who are under severe pressures of the skyrocketing prices.

Let us look at the status of workers and people, victims of the export-oriented high growth policy.

Starvation Wages

The starvation wages are one of factors that put the livelihood of the workers in jeopardy. The Sabok coal miners demanded a sharp increase in their wages: a 50 percent pay increase, retroactive in January. Wages of the south Korean workers have remained at the bottom of among all East and Southeast Asian countries. According to a survey on the actual conditions of wages in Southeast Asian countries conducted by the Federation of Korean Industries on March 10, on the scale of 1974, the average monthly wages of the south Korean workers are $74.3, the lowest among the countries surveyed: for 14 percent of those of Japanese; 73 percent of the Taiwanese levels; and 46 percent of Hongkong's levels. On the scale of 1979, the wages are 24.8 percent of those of the Japanese counterparts. (*The Chung-Ang Ilbo*, March 11) Generally speaking, the average wage is about one-fifth of that of the Japanese levels and one-sixteenth of that of an American worker. In reality, however, the south Korean workers are much worse off.

Skyrocketing Prices

The skyrocketing prices of main daily necessities threaten the livelihood of the workers. A consumers' organization monitored the prices and revealed that the prices of daily necessities increased between 10 percent and 77.7 percent. (*The Choson Ilbo*, February 1) On April 17 the Central Coucnil of Women's Savings released the findings on the prices of main daily necessaries on the markets of Seoul, comparing the prices of the most important 48 goods in March one year ago and those in March this year. According to the finding, the prices of staple foods averaged a rise of 88.7 percent. Among the highest rises in their prices are: radish recorded 450 percent; cabbage, 285.7 percent; propane gas, 141.2 percent; petroleum, 120.9 percent; and onion, 114.3 percent, the council added. (*The Choson Ilbo*, April 18)

The Federation of Korean Trade Unions on April 22 released a data revealing a 27-38 percent increase in workers' living cost from the last yearend. According to the data released by the government-affiliated trade unions, the minimum monthly cost of maintaining an urban families is: 184,746 won for a family of two, 38.67 percent increase; 233,975 won for a family of three, 32.41 percent increase; 288,395 won for a family of four, 27.36 percent increase; and 353,974 won for a family of five, 27.38 percent increase. (*The Dong-A Ilbo*, April 23)

Heavy tax collection is a burden to the workers' living. According to the south Korean tax authorities, during the first three months of this year, internal taxes collected totalled 911.4 billion won, 26.5 percent of the annual target of 3,441.6 billion won despite a general recession. (*The Seoul Kyongje Sinmun*, April 23)

Sweeping Layoffs

Another threat to the maintenance of a bare livelihood of the workers is the problem of sweeping layoffs. It was learned from the Economic Planning Board on March 5 that south Korea produced 542,000 jobless workers by the end of 1979 and the increase rate of unemployment was 22.6 percent, comparing with 1978. (*The Seoul Sinmun*, March 6) However, the actual unemployment rate is clearly higher than "government" figures. According to the "government" claims anyone who works at least one hour per week is defined as employed. In reality those who work less than 18 hours per week outnumber the official figure for those who are unemployed. The "1979 Trend of Economic Activity Population" released by the same board defines as the main cause of jumping jobless rate a decrease of employment opportunities of the urban industrial enterprises following the reduction of the rural population. Migration from the countryside to the cities is fast increasing and these migrant peasants form an industrial labor reserve whose wages are low and whose level of unemployment is strikingly high. But recently, even an increasing number of urban workers hailing from the rural areas are returning to their native places, unable to keep the pot boiling with low wages in face of the skyrocketing prices. (*The Dong-A Ilbo*, January 16) Such extreme sacrifices on the part of the workers enable a very few, no more than 0.3 percent of the total population, to live the lives of the rich and powerful in Seoul

Growing Industrial Accidents

On the other hand, the high-growth economic policy has increased the rate of industrial accidents to the higher level in the world. According to a data released by the YWCA in Seoul, the rate of industrial accidents reaches 0.19 percent of the total populations or 15 times that of Japan and five times higher than in the U.S., the U.K. and Switzerland. (*The Seoul Kyongje Sinmun*, March 6) Even the authorities pointed out that the increase of industrial incidents is attributable to the negligence of the government and employers under its protection in the enforcement of safety measures and to the excessively long working hours. The Office of Labor Affairs in its survey said on February 23: "99.3 percent of all the industrial accidents could have been avoided if a mandatory industrial safety and health management measures had been enforced by enterprises to prevent industrial accidents and industry-related injuries and diseases." (*The Choson Ilbo*, Feb. 24, 1980)

Miners riot in the Tongwon coal mine in Sabok city, Kangwon Province, for the third straight day in April 21 occupying the mine office and surrounding area.

Intensifying Labor Strikes

The first major victorious labor strike even won under martial law, the four-day rioting by coal miners at Sabok town, Kangwon Province, exemplified a new historical development on the south Korean labor scene: The workers are being awakened more and more politically and ideologically, with their organising and fighting capacity growing. According to a data released by the Office of Labor Affairs on April 23, as of April 20, a total of 719 labor disputes, large and small, had occurred, showing a sudden rise over last year. In April alone, an average of 10 disputes occurred daily, the office added. Their grievances are: the inadequate working conditions and starvation wages; the arbitrary action of their local union leader in accepting the management's wage hike proposals; and the local police's improper and extreme handling of the disputes.

The following is a partial list of the recent labor disputes: many prompted by the successful Sabok strike:

April 22:

* The workers of the Inchon Iron Company, Ltd. submitted to management a seven-point demand including the resignation of the manager of the company, a wage hike and payment of bonus.

April 23:

* Over 500 workers of the Taehan Woollen Industrial Company Ltd. in Youngdungpo district, Seoul, waged a demonstration and a sit-down in demand of a raise of 53-62 percent in their average monthly wages. Their strike lasted for five hours.
* Over 70 conductresses of the Tongsin Bus Company in Chongju, North Chungchong Province, held a sit-down, protesting against the management's failure to honor its promise to raise their wages at the end of last year. The sit-in was joined by 14 conductresses of the Seoul office of the Tongsin Bus Company in Ryongsan district, Seoul.

April 24:

* Over 800 workers of the Tongyang Nylon Company in Ulsan, South Kyongsang Province, waged a sit-down in the company compound in demand of a higher wage, with a placard reading "Guarantee Minimum Cost of Living."

April 25:

* The workers of the Hansong Mining Company in Kangwon Province, the Hanjik Timber Company in Inchon and the Samwon Products Company in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, waged a sit-down and a boycott of work, demanding a wage hike, payment of wages in arrears and resignation of the unqualified chiefs of the trade union branches.

The workers of the Ilsin Steel Company, Ltd. in Seoul totally boycotted all work and went on an all-night sit-down strike for an indefinite period in demand of the resignation of the trade union branch chief, a wage hike of more than 40 percent and the raise of the bonus up to 400 percent.

* A group of women workers dismissed from the Tongil Textile Company two years ago while struggling to form an independent trade union occupied the office room of the chairman of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions and staged an all-night sit-down strike.
* Upwards of 170 workers of a recording tape factory in Seoul and over 500 workers of the Tongyang Talc Mining Company of the Ilsin Industry in North Chungchong Province carried out sit-down strikes in demand of higher wages.
* More than 1,000 workers of the Inchon Iron Company, Ltd. in east district, Inchon, Kyonggi Province, rose in a massive struggle on April 25 in demand of the resignation of the managing director of the company and a wage hike.
* Upwards of 600 workers of the Ilsin Steel in Seoul staged a sit-down demanding the resignation of the chief of the trade union branch on the "government's" payroll and more than 40 percent raise of their wages.
* **Above 500 workers of the Taehan Optical Company, Ltd. in Seoul waged a sit-down demanding a wage hike by up to 30 percent.**

April 26:

* Over 700 workers of the Ilsin Steel Company, Ltd., or some 80 percent of the total, organized a demonstration and a sit-in to push through their demands.
* Over 60 workers of the Taesong Briquette Factory in Yongdungpo district, Seoul, boycotted work all at once in the morning, demanding a 100 percent raise of wages, payment of a 400 percent bonus and improvement of the working conditions.

April 28:

* More than 20 workers dismissed from the Tongil Textile Company in Seoul occupied the room of the chairman of the Office of Labor Affairs, demanding the reinstatement of the over 120 workers fired from the Tongil Textile Company, a guarantee of the three rights of labor and the resignation of the government-sanctioned fibre workers union chairman.
* Over 900 workers of the Taeyang Metal Company Ltd. in Kangdong district, Seoul, produced a five-point demand including a 40 percent wage raise, payment of 400 percent bonus and expulsion of trade union boss of the company and staged a sit-down demanding the company side comply with it at once.
* More than 500 workers of the Tongyang Machine, an automobile accessories factory in Yongdungpo district, Seoul, boycotted work and staged a sit-down, demanding a 40 percent wage hike and the annual payment of 400 percent bonus as the factory side promised.
* More than 500 members of the Urban Industrial Missionary Society, a religious organisation in Seoul, played a masque dance satirising an unjust treatment given to workers. The two hours and half long play roundly exposed how the "government"-sanctioned trade union betrayed the interests of the rank and file and how harshly the workers sacked from the Tongil Textile Company were oppressed and exploited.

April 30:

* Over 850 workers of the Tongyang Precision Machine Factory launched a sit-down, demanding the resignation of the company bosses, running dogs of the authorities, and a 60 percent wage raise retrospectively from January this year and the payment of last year's bonus amounting to over 300 million won.

May. 1:

* Over 500 workers of the Pusan Pipe-Making Factory staged a sit-down demanding a raise of 25 percent in their wages and payment of 500 percent bonus.

More than 400 workers of an electric factory in Songdong district, Seoul, also waged a sit-down demanding the payment of the whole amount of the promised bonus and a 50 percent wage hike.

Dong-A Ilbo Analysis

Labor-Management Disputes Widespread: Radical Actions Taken: This Year Sees 809 Cases, with 174 Outstanding: Pay Hike and Payment of Back Wages Demands No. 1: 35 Boycotts, 39 Sit-ins, 9 Demonstrations, 726 Collective Representations Reported

In the aftermath of the Sabok coal miners riot, collective action by the workers is spreading to various parts of the country, with radical methods being employed. Those disputes are understood as an eruption of the long-smouldering discontent and grievances of the workers. A fear is being expressed by the authorities concerned that public security has been disturbed and exports slackening as the workers have resorted to extreme forms of action.

According to a compilation made on May 1 by the Office of Labor Affairs, during the first four months of this year, a total of 809 labor disputes have developed, and as of May 1, 635 cases have been settled, and 174 remain yet to be ended.

By cause, the back wages account for 560 disputes, pay hikes 77, closure of enterprises 25, trade union issues 37, fires and industrial accidents 17 and the others 84.

By dispute form, boycotts of work numbers 35, sit-downs 39, demonstrations 9, collective representations 726. Most of extreme forms like work boycott, sit-ins, demonstrations, have happened recently. Radical strikes number 83, of which 58 happened in April alone. As of May 1, 30 radical strikes are under way nation-wide.

By dispute form, the collective actions in April break down as follows: 27 boycotts of work, 29 sit-ins, 2 demonstrations. Among the 30 radical collective actions under way nation-wide, 13 are boycotts of work and 17 sit-ins.

These labor disputes have been caused mainly by the grievances of the working people against management over pay hikes, the improved working conditions, the management-controlled labor unions and the industrial accidents. It is self-evident where the root cause of the current wave of labor unrest lies.

(*The Dong-A Ilbo*, May 2, 1980)

Pyongyang Praises Workers' Victory

Pyongyang praised the victorious ending of the four-day coal miners riot in Sabuk city, Chongson county, Kangwon Prov. It defined the workers' struggle as a common victory of the entire working people in the struggle against the harsh plunder and oppression under rigorous martial law. This commentary came from the commentator's article of Rodong Sinmun (dated on April 27) headlined "What Did Struggle of Chongson Coal Miners Show?"

Here an excerpt of the story:

☆ ☆

For its staunchness and persistence and for its unity and organisation the recent struggle holds a particular place in the struggle of the south Korean working class and people against oppression and exploitation and for an independent and creative life.

This is a victory won by the coal miners in Chongson through their struggle against the oppression and exploitation by the authorities and for the right to existence and democratic freedom and a common victory of the entire south Korean working class in the struggle against the harsh plunder and oppression and for a new government and a new life.

The fierce riotous action of the coal miners shook the south Korean society under the rigorous "emergency martial law" and dealt a heavy blow at the rapacious entrepreneurs and the rulers, their patron.

The Chongson coal miners persistently fought, holding high the torch of struggle, and pushed through their demands, thereby powerfully demonstrating that the south Korean working class is not dead but alive and will not reconcile itself to humiliation and maltreatment.

In this way they imbued the workers, students and people of other sections with a firm confidence and greatly inspired them in the struggle against the old government and for a new government and a new life.

The massive rioting of the coal miners and their victory showed that the south Korean working class is being awakened more and more politically and ideologically and its organising and fighting capacity is growing with each passing day.

This is a new development in the working-class movement and the people's struggle in south Korea.

The victory of the Chongson coal miners in their struggle practically proved that when the people put up a just demand and fight unyieldingly in unity, they can push through their demand without fail.

The victory of the Chongson coal miners is a victory gained by unity. It also proved that the bayonet is powerless before the people who have risen in a just struggle and is not almighty.

The south Korean working class is subject to unbearable poverty, deprived of all political rights under the tyranny of the oppressors.

The poverty and total lack of rights imposed upon the south Korean working class are a product of the colonial rule of the U.S. and the anti-popular policy of the rulers subservient to them.

Where there are exploitation and oppression there always comes the resistance of the people. This is a law. The massive struggle of the Chongson coal miners testified to this truth once again.

Though the Chongson coal miners pushed through their demand and won victory, it is only an initial success.

The south Korean authorities are talking about "human rights" and "stability of the people's living." But, in actuality, they try to suppress and obliterate all the liberties and rights of the working class and keep them at the bottom of the living hell. This is an unpardonable act.

The evil laws and drudgery system should be repealed and democratic liberties and the right to existence should be ensured to the working class and all other people in south Korea.

Unless this demand is met, the south Korean working class will not lower the torch of struggle they held high.

The south Korean authorities said they would fully comply with the demands of the Chongson coal miners. But they are trying behind the scene to stretch hands of suppression to those involved in the rioting.

The Chongson coal miners should heighten vigilance against the sinister moves and should not allow them. They should consolidate the already-won victory and push their demands through to the end.

The south Korean authorities must lend an ear to the just demand of the people for democracy and existence and give up the insidious manoeuvres to suppress their struggle.

Ex-KCIA Boss's Statement of Reasons of His Final Appeal

One-Man Government by Pak for Pak

(Continued from the previous issue)

a. Omitted

b. The National Conference for Unification he (Pak Jung Hi) created under the cloak of unification is little better than an electoral college to select a President. At no time of its existence the unification conference has concerned itself with the issue of reunification. In the meantime, the north-south talks have been suspended with no progress made.

c. As for another policy objective of national security, at present, both big and small countries are in principle under collective security arrangements—a global trend. Our ally, the United States argues that it is hard to maintain an alliance with this dictatorial *yusin* regime. Washington has already implemented part of its publicized plan to withdraw GI's from Korea and reduced military aid to Seoul. This move has made our people uneasy. In a move designed to deceive them, he advocated self-reliance in national security, which justified increased defense taxes, military outlays and defense donations. Heavier burdens were placed on the shoulders of the taxpayers. The net result of *yusin* is that national security has been put in extreme jeopardy.

d. His promise to conduct economic construction was far from kept. The three rights of labor were denied by the Special Measures Law on National Defense and the grain prices and the wages kept at the lowest possible levels. Yet, preferential financial assistance and taxes have aided *jaebol* companies in making huge profits and expanding into octopus-like organizations with enormous wealth at their disposal. "A remarkable economic growth" was needed in order to justify the dictatorial regime.To give this facade, *jaebol* companies must have earn various profits. Snowballing foreign debts were incurred, industry given priority in the high growth policy, known as "growth first and divident later" policy. What has emerged is a seriously deformed economy whose industry rapidly expanded at the sacrifice of agriculture. A wide gap has appeared in distribution (of wealth) and the countryside finds itself in a shambles.

e. In the political domain, all powers were concentrated in the President alone, the critics of which were imprisoned or expelled despite their soundness as politicians. All the other politicians, while giving up their interest in creative participation, were ingratiating themselves with the President. They parroted what he said, loyalty and filial duty, afforestation, or $10 billion exports. What we saw was a medieval feudal monarch.

f. Omitted
g. Omitted
h. Omitted

In the last seven years of *yusin* we saw the disappearance of human dignity and creativity from all the areas, political, economic, cultural and social. Reunification became all the more distant while national security was curtailed. The three powers were held by the President, all the fundamental freedoms restricted, the equality of the people ended. A mono-idea ruling system was established under which the will and thought of the President decided the life of each citizen. Government was reduced to government of one individual by Pak Jung Hi for him.

6. The *yusin* regime, as discussed earlier, represented the state of committing a crime, that is, was illegal in every respect. Its contents and maintenance were tantamount to the continued destruction of the basic form of government. The mastermind in this crime was plainly President Pak Jung Hi.

These afore-said facts vindicate my claim as the defendant: "*Yusin* killed democracy and at the core of of *yusin* was President Pak Jung Hi. The removal of this core wound bring down *yusin* and restore democracy. An inseparable link bound the revival of democracy and the overthrow of *yusin*, the overthrow of *yusin* and the removal of its core, and the removal of the core and the killing of President Pak Jung Hi."

7. Omitted

8. My act of toppling *yusin* in order to restore democracy and slaying President Pak Jung Hi in order to end *yusin* amounted clearly to the act of terminating the insurrection launched by him and rehabilitating the main political system as subverted by him. Therefore, my act can not constitute an insurrection and I must have naturally been found not guilty. However, the legal concept of the insurrection was misinterpreted and a non-criminal act mistaken for a crime when original verdict called my action a murder intended to initiate an insurrection and an attempted insurgency.

9. Omitted
10. Omitted

THE ORIGINAL DECISION DISREGARDED THE ELEMENTARY DUTY

The third reason for my final appeal

1. Omitted
2. Omitted
3. Omitted
4. What the original decision described as the functions of the planned Revolutionary Committee suggests the following assumptions: Firstly, I, the defendant, had no will to take over or become a President; secondly, the Revolutionary Committee would not be empowered to control all the state organs, including the legislature, the judicature and the administration; and thirdly, the process of resurrecting democratic order would evidently mean a return to the government of the Third Republic, while the normal functions of the existing state organs were retained.

In case the original decision rejects all these arguments of mine as the defendant and sticks to its identification of the so-called Revolutionary Committee as conspiring to illegally destroy the main system of government of the state, the following should be clarified:

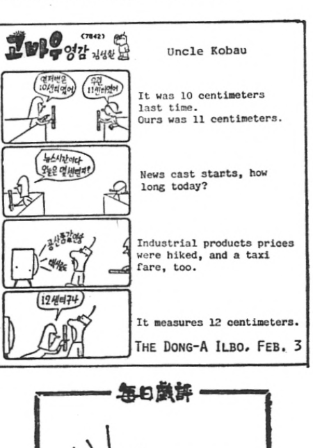
a. The concrete meaning of the words "using force to put the situation under control" must be made clear. Does it mean disbanding state organs by force or slaughtering the people?

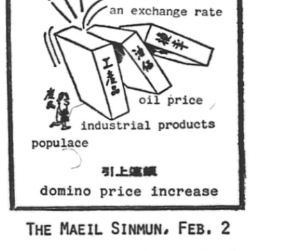
b. My bid to chair the Revolutionary Committee and build a firm basis of ruling, then to run for the Presidency was portrayed as an attempt to disturb the Constitution. In this case, did the verdict mean that I would organize a political party as a basis of power and seek for public support or that I, in a *yusin* style, would achieve a facade of public support, regardless of what the people wanted, by banning all the speeches of critics and their rallies under martial law or emergency decree and by means of naked force and mobilization?

If my future plan to become a candidate for a President is judged illegal, it is necessary to define how and under what election system a candidate should run for the Presidency. Should a successful candidate get 99.9 percent of votes as a nominee of the National Conference for Unification under *yusin*? Or was I planning to run for the top office under a fair election system where the people could have a wide range of choices?

5. The above-mentioned points were relentlessly ignored in the original verdict. As referred to in reasons nos. 7 and 8 for my appeal, the verdict positively hampered or evaded the efforts of the people concerned with this suit to get true answers. The verdict is full of abstract and meaningless phrases, like "the attempt to use force in keeping the situation under control," "control the three powers," "securing a political basis" and "a plan to seek the Presidency." These rhetorics were used to identify my act as intended to subvert the Constitution and rationalize a death penalty for me.

The original decision desregarded the elementary duty as a court verdict. It is regrettable to have such bearing being held in the name of a court before I demand the dismissal of this verdict on the ground that it lacked sufficient examinations of the case. **(To be continued)**





THE MAEIL SINMUN, FEB. 2

Is Three-Kingdom Unification True? (1)

The late Pak Jung Hi, a traitor, advocated the "reunification" of north and south Korea in a way which Silla conquered two other kingdoms. A south Korean expert, however, marshalling historical facts on Silla, argues that a Silla style is not proper for having a reunified Korea in the true sense of the term which should be achieved independently, peacefully and great national unity.

Follows the first part of gists of an article written by Prof. Hong Ki Sam of Tongeuk University in Seoul, which was published in the extra-number of February, 1979 issue of the south Korean magazine "Wolgan Chungang".

☆

If Three Kingdoms Had Been United by Koguryo?

As Sidney Hook said, describing the historical matters hypothetically means assuming that everything might have happened.

In the description of historical records, the use of subjunctive "if" seems to be useless or hazardous.

In case we try to get moralistic lessons from historical facts, "if" may be very important for historical imaginative power and analogical relevancy.

If the unification of the three kingdoms by Silla is examined on the basis of suppositions, several interesting questions arise. The first question involves the width of the territory, that is a geographical question. For instance, if our country had been unified by Koguryo, not by Silla, how the history of our country might have been changed.

In that case, our territory would have gone beyond the present boundaries. The Manchurian plain would have belonged to us. Then, our country would not have become such a small state on such a short and small peninsula. Korea might have been one of the strongest states like the USSR or China and Korea might have changed the history of the world as well as that of Asia, as shown in the defeat of Chinese dynasties Sui and Tang by Korea. Moreover, Japan might have been a dependency of Koguryo. Koguryo might have checked in advance the aggressive nature of Japan which invaded Korea in 1592 (Hidayoshi's invasion of Korea) and brought about a world war.

Our nation might not have suffered all sorts of ordeals for thousands of years because of the repeated Japanese aggression. Our naion might not have been denrived of their names, the power of the state and territory by the aggressor Japan. Our nation might not have suffered unprecedented humiliation of their territory divided into two. Our national history might have been far more plenteous and productive in the domain of the development of culture, politics, diplomacy, the economy. When we consider the situation facing our country and its historical experiences, such assumption may be dismissed as ungrounded, visionary and unrealistic imagination. It may be also regarded as wild fancy quite alien to historical understanding and assessment. However, there are some reasons why such supposition cannot be laughed away.

Territory, Population, Culture: Factors for Unification

At first, I have doubts on the words "unification of the three kingdoms." It is true that the unification of the three kingdoms by Silla has an important historical meaning. However, I can't help doubting whether the three kingdoms were combined in a way fit to the word "unification."

The territorial integration is a most important matter in the unification of a state. The territorial integration by Silla brought about a tragic result that most of the territory owned by Koguryo was lost. The roots of life struck in Manchuria by Koguryo and the governing forces constructed in Japan by Paekche were deprived from the Korean nation at the same time.

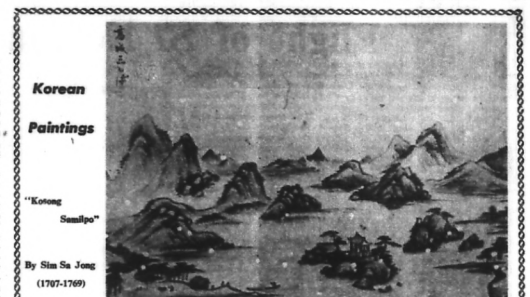
Many of the surviving people of Paekche and Koguryo left the so-called "unified Silla" for China, Japan, etc. Consequently, "unified Silla" produced a highly faulty "integration" of the nation, as amply proved by the foundation of Palhae and anti-Silla struggles. Such as political system and social structures achieved by Koguryo and Paekche were partly inherited by unified Silla. But, it is reasonable that the excellent ability and advanced cultural heritage such as religion, art, studies of Koguryo and Paekche were partly inherited by unified Silla, but, it is unreasonable to say that the excellent ability and advanced cultural heritage such as religion, art, studies of Koguryo and Paekche were fully absorbed by "unified Silla" without damage.

The following three factors are indispensable for the unification of the nation: territory, population and culture. From this angle, "unified Silla" couldn't meet even one these absolute factors. Therefore, speaking strictly, Silla just oygthrew Koguryo and Paekche. It is difficult to argue that Silla unified the three kingdoms. Is it possible to appraise the "unification of Silla" as "unification" in a true sense of the term, though it lost many important things.

Korea lost a vast area of Koguryo to Tang. We have been taught that it was a "brilliant glory of our national history that Silla achieved the unification of the three kingdoms" and everybody seems to think in such a way. Historians may ask a question in return as follows, "Then, how can we sort out the details of the 'unification of the three kingdoms by Silla'?" "If that were not the unification of the three kingdoms, when was our country established as a homogeneous nation?"

It may be hard to find answers to such questions. Definite is that, even though "unified Silla" made a minimum contribution to the establishment of a single state, it failed to fill the essential requirements of "unification" and repressed the three kingdoms rather than unified them. The "unified Silla" paved the way for a national tragedy, not the glory of our national history. "Unified Silla" followed the flunkyist path and not an independent way moved away far from the independent unification. The flunkyist nature of "unified Silla" linked themselves to the expansionists of Tang who had felt peril and been unstable. Then an anti-national aftermath was produced. These points should be reaffirmed and stressed in our national history.

(To be continued)



Bogus Chongryun Appeals Sent To Mindan Members in Osaka

A controversy is brewing over the bogus Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) letters mailed to Mindan (the Union of ROK Residents in Japan) in Osaka. Chongryun immediately called the forged letters as "politically motivated slanderous campaign" to discredit Chongryun and prevent a possible unity and cooperation between the two organizations.

The letters, "An Appeal to Mindan Members," bore the name of the Osaka (without "prefectural") headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. The official name of the local Chongryun centre is the Osaka Prefectural Headquarters of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

The cooked documents called upon Mindan members to leave their organizations on the grounds of malfeasance among top executives of Mindan in the wake of the death of Pak Jung Hi. It is an iron principle for Chongryun not to interfere with the affairs of Mindan but seek for unity and cooperation with it in a joint move to achieve the negotiated reunification of the homeland.

That the letters referred to specific Mindan officials by name strongly suggests that the bogus appeals were produced as a result of factional infightings intensifying since its April (last year) inauguration of the new leadership of the local Mindan organizations.

The Osaka centre of Chongryun on April 19 last called police attention to the concoction of Chongryun documents as a grave intrigue and urged the Japanese police authorities to conduct a prompt investigation of the case. The Chongryun office revealed that it was a practice for the south Koreans to forge such documents whenever the public demand for reunification grew stronger in south Korea. As an illustration, Chongryun's Osaka centre said that copies of Rodong Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, were once forged and circulated.

Do You Know?

Flying Kite

Kitefiying is a traditional amusement of the Korean children.

Usually it is played during winter.

Korean kite is a bamboo framework covered with thin white paper.

It is mostly rectangular, and it is square, cuttlefish-shaped or plantain leaf-shaped in some places.

A framework-exposing round hole in the centre helps to bend the kite inside slightly and control the resistance of wind.

The sun, the moon or others are painted on the front of the kite and the back side is provided with tails of various colours.

Strings are fastened to four corners and they are connected with the main string on the reel in the centre of the kite.

The pleasure in this amusement lies in flying the kite far and high.

In sending up the kite into the sky, first the string is released four or five metres, flying the kite in the direction of the wind and then it is loosened more and more until the kite attains a certain altitude where it flies high and far of itself as the string is released.

A skilled flyer manipulates the kite at will by the string, making it turn in the air or go down and up suddenly.

The string-cutting is an interesting game. Playful children challenge each other to the string-cutting game. The cutter of his rival's string wins the game. Kitefiying starts on the first day of every year and ends on the 15th day of January by the lunar calendar. On the last day all kites are sent into the sky by kindling the strings according to custom. The kites drifting away in the sky leave deep impressions on onlookers.

Korean Cultural History:

Culture in Three-Kingdom Period (13)

Frescoes of Three Kingdoms

(Continued from the No. 990 issue of the People's Korea)

Anak tomb No. 3 of Koguryo king, in Anak county, South Hwanghae Province, which was erected in the mid-4th century, is the largest in scale among Koguryo tombs. This tomb consists of four big chambers, a long gallery and a stone gate.

The everyday life of a king was described on the frescoes of its west chamber. The king was portrayed several times as large as his retainers in the center of the wall beside them. He is seen sitting on the throne with a crown on his head and a fan in his hand in a gorgeous room. The crown and the costume (five-colored) were those worn by Koguryo king (recorded in old documents).

On the left side of the king there is depicted a retainer reverentially waiting for the king to indicate, with a mace-like board in his one hand and a brush in the other hand and a woman with a mace-like board. On the right side there drawn is a person with a mice-like board and a person having a brush. On the wall of the southern side, there is a picture of an empress. She wears traditional national costume *Chogori* (a kind of blouse) of purple color with a moire or arrowy pattern and yellow edged sleeves and a long traditional *Chima* (a kind of skirt) with fine pleat. The hemline of *Chogori* is green. On both sides of the empress are abigails.

On the walls of the west side of the front room, guardians of the emperor and the empress are pictured. Through these frescoes, luxurious life of the emperor and empress can easily be imagined.

A scene of wrestling is drawn on the east wall of the front room. Described on the walls of the east room is a picture of a mortar, a well, kitchen, storage chamber of meat, garage, a cow house, trays, plates, jars, crocks and women treading a mortar or washing tablewares in winnows.

Attractive are the everyday life and practices of the Koguryo people drawn on the walls, in particular, the shapes of various vessels, a mortar-treading, or attaching an ornament to the nasal bridge of a cow, a practice still found in the modern times.

On the long frescoes of a gallery is seen a parade of 250 men guarding the king, a reminder of the then colorful grand ceremony. Each person of the parade is skillfully described. Drawn on walls in other rooms are musicians, playing the harp or the flute. On the ceiling, decorated with arabesque, pictures are of lotus and the sun and the moon.

The upper classes of Koguryo had painters draw flower-scattering heavenly (imaginaly beasts on the four sides), hoping for "happiness" and "spiritual serenity" in the afterworld.

Anak tomb No. 2 is famous for its fresco depicting the heavenly maidens. Artists of Koguryo drew in a realistic way imaginary beasts on the four sides of the rooms walls as guardian deities, on the basis of a minute observation of the animals. Features of beasts were boldly overdrawn to give bold and realistic effects and their skin color vividly expressed. The frescoes of these imaginally beasts are highly claimed as masterpieces in pictures of the world feudalistic societies.

Koguryo frescoes are distinguished from those of the ancient Egypt, India, Central Asia and China. Koguryo frescoes shows diligent, militant and strong spirits of Koguryo people. They made most of what was strong and beautiful about the Korean painting.

Flower-scattering heavenly nymph (Anak tomb No. 2)

The frescoes of the Golden Pavilion of the Horyuji Temple in Nara prefecture, Japan, gave some point of the above-mentioned facts. They were drawn by artists from the three kingdoms under the leadership of Unbi, one of the prominent artists of Koguryo, who travelled to Japan in 610.

Most of the picures of Paekche were lost, but for only a few. The art of Paekche had a great influence upon Japan as well as Silla. Paekche frescoes were brought to Japan. According to ancient records around 460 A.D. Insaraa was invited to Japan and instructed the local people the pictorial art. In 588 Paekyo and Achwa in 597 visited Japan and took important roles in efflorescing "Asuka culture," the palmy days of the history of the Japanese art.

The portrait of Prince Shotoku was recordedly drawn by a Paekche Achwa. This figure was described with a subtle touch and plain colors and his characteristic feature was poignantly drawn.

The pictorial art of Silla reached high standards. Any fresco is not extant. The story of Solgo, a prominent artist of Silla from 5-6 centuries just remain. It is said that as the pine tree of the wall of the Hwangryong Temple was elaborately drawn by Solgo, birds attempted to perch on the tree and fell head first.

The figure of the Goddess of Mercy in the Hoshinsong Temple in Kyongju, North Kyongsang Province and the figure of Yuma of Tansok Temple in Chinju, South Kyongsang Province were also portrayed by him.

(To be continued)

News Dispatch from Pyongyang

Mar. 25

* France Albert Rene, President of the Republic of Seychelles, met Chong Nam Ho, ambassador of the DPRK to Seychelles.

Mar. 31

* Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, Chairmen of the Supreme Military Council of Equatorial Guinea, met DPRK ambassador to his country Kim Chung Nam. Hoping that the reunification of Korea would be achieved through a dialogue without alien interference, the Chairman expressed support to Korean people's cause of national reunification.

Apr. 3

* The State Philharmonic Orchestra of the DPRK left Pyongyang by air for Bulgaria.

* A moviemen's delegation of the DPRK headed by Cha Gye Ryong left Pyongyang by plane for the Soviet Union.

Apr. 4

* Governor-General of Grenada Leo De Gale met the DPRK ambassador to his country Li Jun Ok. Governor-General said that the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea would be realised at an early date, supporting Korean people's cause of national reunification.

* A delegation of the Japanese "Society of Independence" headed by its permanent secretary Tani Tsukashi arrived in Pyongyang.

Apr. 5

* A delegation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee headed by Om Jae On left Pyongyang to attend the 55th Meeting of the Administrative Council of the International Radio and Television Organisation scheduled in Czechoslavakia.

* A plan for cultural exchange in 1980-1981 between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Tunisia was signed in Tunis.

* Habib Bourguiba, President of the Republic of Tunisia, met the government cultural delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Chang Son, Minister of Culture and Art, on a visit to his country. The delegation paid a courtesy call on the Minister of National Education, who is acting premier of Tunisia.

Apr. 8

* A delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by Kim Chung Il left Pyongyang by plane for Austria.

-(KCNA)

Short Story:

Fellow Travellers (2)

By Kim Byong Hun

(Continued from the No. 990 issue of The People's Korea)

Suddenly she turned round and crouched by the can, the top of which was covered with a piece of gauze and tied round with a string.

The girl untied the string and removed the gauze. For some time she kept peeping into the can through the opening before she took a thermometer out of it. A thermometer, mind you! By now I was more puzzled than ever.

She carefully read the thermometer. Evidently, the results pleased her for she smiled. Her looks seemed to say everything was under control and now she could relax.

I was not the only one who was curious. All the young people who had been at the entrance too at the time took a great interest in this girl's tin can. So, when she opened the can everyone wanted to have a peep at it. Their heads almost bumped each other. But all I could see—at least I thought so—was water. That was all.

Then I remembered the argument this girl had had with the ticketman. She said she was carrying something like spawn. Did she say haddock roe, or something else? But I knew that no fish eggs look like. Certainly they don't look like water. So, I could not restrain myself any longer:

"Did you say they were spawn?"

Everyone present looked at her face as if demanding a yes-or-no answer. Suddenly—quite unlike her—she blushed. Without saying anything she covered the opening and tied the string round it tightly. Now a tall fellow with a funny hair-cut, rolled his big eyes and said, "It must be pickled roe!"

"Pickled roe!" exclaimed the girl, lifting her eyes to stare at the fellow—her expression seemed to say, "Don't be funny!" But she lowered her eyes and murmured:

"To tell you the truth, I told the ticketman a fib. There are some 50,000 young carp in the can."

"50,000!"

"What? Carp? Oh, stop kidding!"

Everyone expressed surprise, but evidently she disliked what someone said about "kidding," as she stood up and said:

"Nobody is joking. I'm serious. There are young carp. They are only three days old. The carp are so tiny that you can hardly see them.

She glanced at everyone as if to say if there was anyone who dared challenge her, let him come forward. Sure enough, everyone stepped towards her, saying: "All right, let me see them!"

It has been said from olden times that travellers would do anything to kill time. So, people asked the girl to show them the fish, but the girl tightly covering the opening of the can with both hands, sat down in confusion.

"I'll let you see them. But they are young fish and I can not show them to you all. So one should see for the rest. How about you, Pa?"

She called me "pa." Of course, I could be called "pa", after all I was nearing fifty and was greying at the temples. But still! Yet, I felt I could take no offence at what she called me. And there was no time for that as she untied the can again. Now, crouching her I peered into the can as she bid. But still all I could see was nothing but liquid, maybe water. And I told her so. She said:

"Now, Pa! You should stand with your back to the sun and look into the can carefully. Look at one spot. Now you see them, don't you?"

She even tried to help me adjust my position saying, "This way, Pa." "No, this way, Pa."

Though I did not like the word "pa," I adjusted my position as she ordered, and, sure enough, I saw something—something, so tiny that you can hardly see unless you strain your eyes. And there was a whole mass of them. I exclaimed:

"Yeah, yeah! I see them now!"

The girl looked so pleased with my discovery. But the husky fellow—I mean the fellow with a funny hair-cut was dubious. He insisted that he would have a peep, too.

"What do you know! They are moving alright!"

The fellow was startled. Now the girl was assured—her face wreathed in smiles, she covered the opening securely.

An elderly looking man—he was one of my neighbours who were having wine—kept looking at the girl with a unlit pipe in his hand. At last he asked the girl:

"Well, young lady! What are you proposing to do with them?"

"Of course, we'll raise them, Grandpa!"

"Raise them! You don't say!"

The grandpa was greatly impressed. But the fellow who had seen the fish was a hard one to be convinced.

"Yeah, but how long will it take them to grow into fish?"

"My! You are certainly impatient, aren't you? Everything when it is young doesn't look like much of anything. Did you ever see a young tiger? It isn't any bigger than a cat. The fish may look small now, but in two years you will see. They will be as big around as your arm!"

"Come, come, now! You don't mean that!"

"Of course, I mean what I'm saying. In two years a carp will weigh half a kilogram, then in three years one kilogram. So, do you know how much fish I have here now? Believe it or not, I've some 25 to 50 tons of fish!"

She acted as if she actually had fifty tons of fish then and there. She kept shaking her forefinger vigorously at the can while she spoke. But the tall fellow was as skeptical as ever.

He was a hard-boiled one. He said:

"Take it easy! Now I've heard everything. But it just sounds like building a house on sand."

His remarks really made the girl angry. Her pleasant, excited face paled for a second. Seeing this, the grandpa interposed.

"Now, now, young fellow! That's enough of joking... Now, tell me, my girl. How will you raise them? What do you feed them on?"

The old man evidently was greatly interested in her carp. He elbowed his way to the girl. The angry girl still kept staring at the young fellow. Evidently she wanted to say something, but was restraining herself. Then she turned to the old man and answered.

"Grandpa! They can be raised any place—reservoir, paddy field, in a pond or breeding ground. In our country, they can be grown practically everywhere. Then..."

By now her anger had disappeared, and she was herself again. The colour came back to her cheeks and her eyes shone.

"Another thing about carp breeding is this, Grandpa. It is easy to get feed. Because they eat almost anything. First of all, they eat bacteria in the water, mosquito larva, and all insects that harm rice. And they eat weeds too."

"It sounds too good to be true!"

This was from the husky fellow who was craning his neck from the back row. To this, the girl answered smilingly:

"That's right! Besides, the excrement of carp is good for soil too. But, of course, it is still better if we give them feed—they eat almost anything, vegetable or animal matter. Any grass—not poisonous, of course—is good. Then pupae, earthworms, tadpoles are also good."

She sounded as if she was making a speech before a big crowd. She was gesturing enthusiastically. Why, we're having a lecture on carp breeding in the train, I thought.

She even unzipped her bag to take out a fairly good-sized book—you guessed it, it was a book "On Carp Breeding." Thumbing through the pages she held up the book for everyone to see. There were pictures showing every phase of carp breeding. Now she was completely carried away. She was no longer so strict with the can. She let everyone have a peep at it!

The old man who had been in the seat next to mine—a farmer, too, I think—asked her most questions.

Showing no sign of fatigue she rattled on. Only now and then she took out her handkerchief to wipe off perspiration. This was her conclusion:

"...Now, may I say this. No one should be little fish culture. In our country, most conservatively put, there are at least 200,000 to 300,000 *chongbo* of paddy fields and reservoirs where we can breed fish. And do you know how much fish we could get there? At least 200,000 tons! Then, please think what it would mean to us. The whole country would overflow with rice and fish. Don't think I'm just dreaming. This is fact. All this is just around the corner."

Her words were so assuring and moving, and, as I looked at her agitated face and her burning eyes, I was tempted to think nothing was so worthwhile as a fish breeder. She almost made me feel that I should become a fish breeder right away!

I was not alone in this, I am sure. The grandpa and the middle-aged peasant repeatedly told her that, when they went back to their own farms, they would ask their co-op chairman to expand fish breeding. Then they thanked her. The old man told her he would surely urge his co-op farm to expand fish breeding. The girl was so touched by this she said:

"Thanks a lot, Grandpa! Please do that!"

"Why should you thank me? It is I who should thank you!"

Now all the listeners who had gathered shook hands with the girl and returned to their seats. Greatly relaxed, the girl watched them go back to their seats. Then I said:

"Now, come with me. There is a vacant seat by me."

"Thanks a lot. But I'm alright. I'd rather be out here. Because the fish is fresh here and it is good for my fish. Oh, my! What am I doing?"

I could not figure out what had come over her. She quickly opened the can and removed the thermometer again. Her radiant face clouded. Hurriedly she took out the air pump from her bag. Then putting the tube into the can, she began to work the pump. I just stood there watching her.

Now I understood. She was giving the fish oxygen. I said to myself—this girl had thought of everything. How clever and thoughtful she is!

The girl worked the pump faster. Perspiration rolled down her neck. I offered to help.

"Give me the pump. And you hold the tube tight."

"Thanks, but I'm alright!"

"Give it to me!"

I took the pump from her. Presently there was beard bubbling in the can. The air was going in all right. Now the girl, evidently feeling better, smiled again.

When I finished the pumping I returned to my seat, too.

(To be continued)

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